



CUE GOLD PROJECT HERITAGE PROTECTION AGREEMENT EXECUTED

Key milestones achieved as E79 Gold advances toward initial drilling programs

-  A Heritage Protection Agreement **has been executed** with the Yugunga-Nya Traditional Owners (Yugunga-Nya Aboriginal Corporation), providing a clear framework for cultural heritage management and ongoing engagement across E79's Cue Gold Project in the Murchison District of Western Australia.
-  A Heritage Survey request has been submitted to support E79's planned 10,000m initial drilling program at the Cue Gold Project.
-  This will be the first modern drilling campaign at Cue since the mid-1990s, targeting cross-cutting structures within highly prospective host rocks identified through the Company's recently completed gravity survey.
-  Additional exploration targets are being generated from the interpretation of re-processed magnetic and gravity geophysical datasets across the broader project area.

E79 Gold Mines Limited (ASX: E79), E79 Gold or the Company, is pleased to advise that it has executed a Heritage Protection Agreement with the Yugunga-Nya Traditional Owners for its 100%-owned Cue Gold Project, located in the Murchison Region of Western Australia, as it continues to advance preparations for its initial drill program.

E79 Gold CEO Ned Summerhayes, said:

"Executing the Heritage Agreement with the Yugunga-Nya Traditional Owners marks a significant milestone for E79. We sincerely thank the Yugunga-Nya People for their constructive and respectful engagement throughout the negotiation process."

"The Agreement establishes a clear framework for protecting cultural heritage while ensuring that exploration activities at the Cue Gold Project are conducted responsibly and in collaboration with the Traditional Owners. It also supports the advancement of key tenement applications across the project area."

"With the Agreement now in place, we have formally requested a Heritage Survey to facilitate our planned initial 10,000m air-core and RC drilling program. The program will target cross-cutting structures within the Fingalls Dolerite and Meekatharra Formation greenstones, geological units known to host numerous high-grade gold deposits in the surrounding area."

ASX Code: E79

Shares on issue: 354M

Market capitalisation: \$7.8M

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Cue Gold Project – Highlights and Project Overview

The Cue Gold Project lies within the highly prospective Murchison Gold Province of Western Australia (Figure 2). Covering approximately an area of 65km², the Project is positioned immediately south of the historical Day Dawn goldfield, home to Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine (see Figure 1 and Figure 2), that produced 1.2Moz at an average grade of 19.2g/t gold¹.

The geological setting is considered highly favourable for high-grade, quartz reef-hosted gold deposits, comparable to those at Great Fingall, Golden Crown and Break of Day.

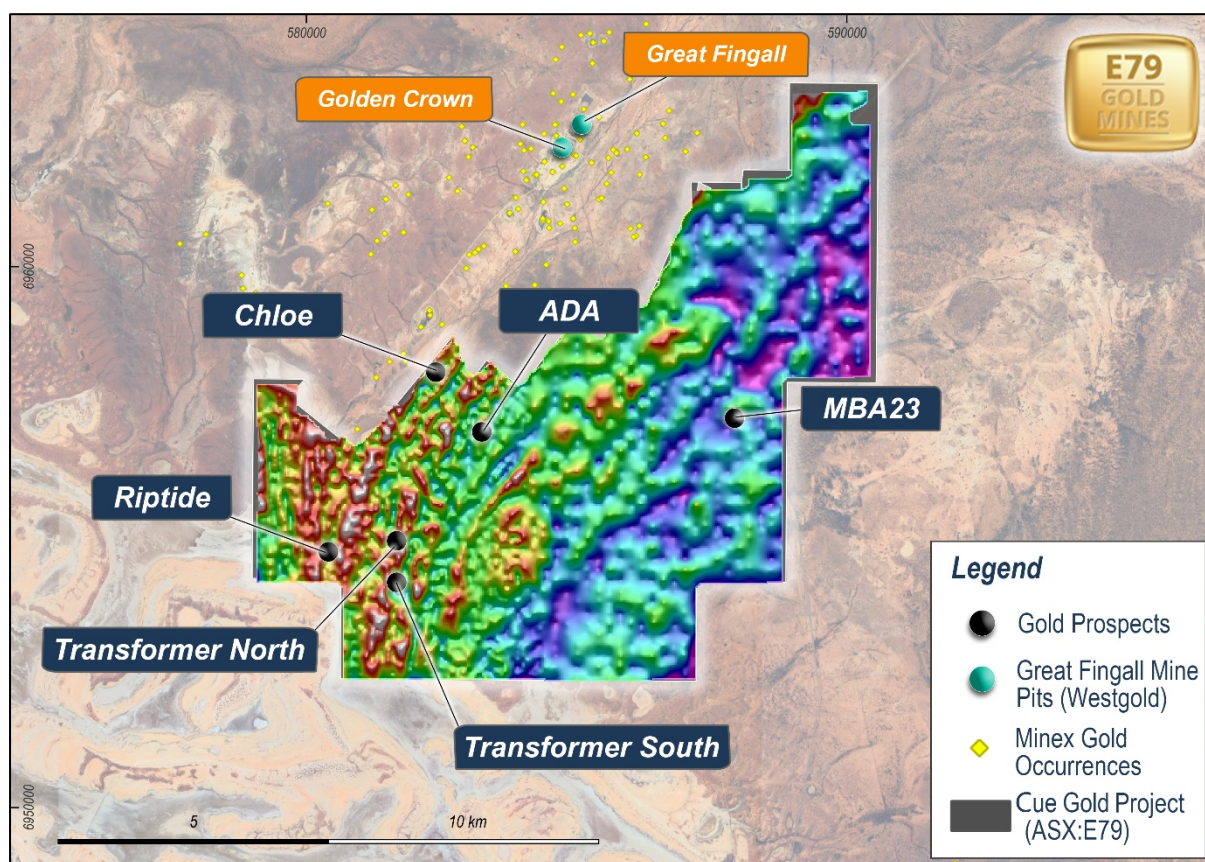


Figure 1: Processed ground gravity data over the Cue Gold Project. Map displays Bouguer anomaly (first vertical derivative) with north shading.

A number of advanced and early-stage exploration targets have been identified across the project that will be drill tested as part of E79 Gold's initial planned 10,000m air-core and reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs, as outlined below:

Meekatharra Greenstones²

- Includes the **Ada Prospect** where historical drilling has returned:
 - o 13m @ 2.2g/t gold from 112m down-hole (EOH) in GCRC936
 - o 20m @ 0.6g/t gold from 45m down-hole in GCRC935

¹ Refer to Westgold Resources Limited ASX Announcement 23 October 2023.

² Refer to E79 Gold Mines Limited ASX Announcements 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025

- o 16m @ 1.53g/t gold from 48m down-hole in AUSI 790, including:
 - 8m @ 2.4g/t gold from 48m
- o 8m @ 1.65g/t Au gold from 28m in AUSI 791, including:
 - 2m @ 4.41g/t gold from 34m
- o 4m @ 2.48g/t gold from 48m in AUSI 871
- Includes the **Chloe Prospect** where historic drilling has returned:
 - o 4m @ 6.96g/t gold from 90m in GCRC944, including
 - 2m @ 13.04g/t gold from 90m
 - o 8m @ 4.15 g/t gold from 6m in AUSI 838; and,
 - o 10m @ 2.55g/t gold from 12m in AUSI 949, including:
 - 2m @ 10.7g/t gold from 12m
- Includes the **Transformer Prospect** where historical drilling has returned:
 - o 5m @ 3.65g/t gold from 30m in LAC0540 – Transformer South
 - o 1m @ 1.35g/t gold from 19m in LAC0529 and 2m @ 0.96g/t gold from 29m – Transformer North
 - o 6m @ 0.67g/t gold from 27m in LAC0821 – Transformer North
 - o 8m @ 1.37g/t gold from 24m in LAC0456 – Transformer North

Great Fingall Dolerite³

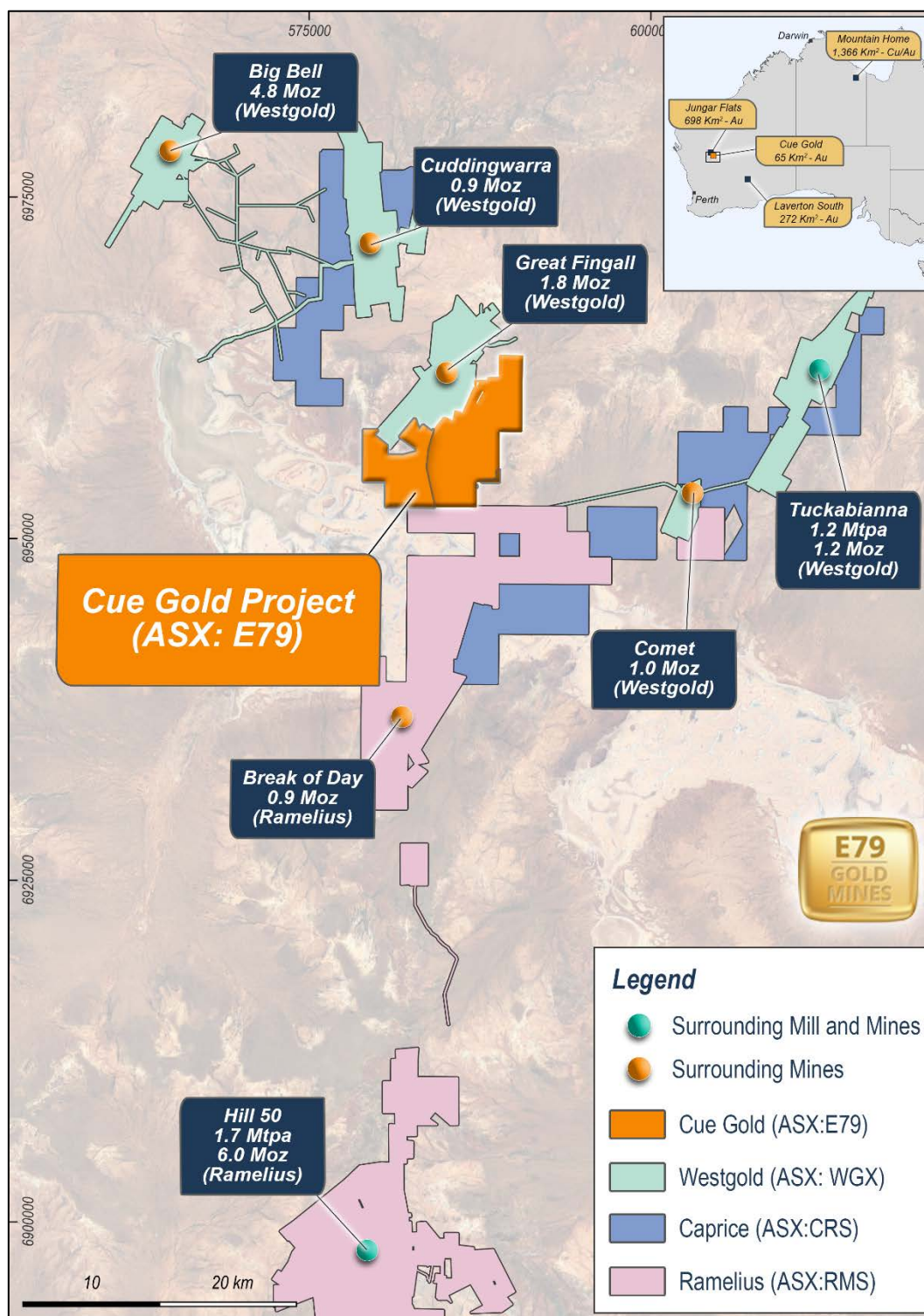
- Cross-cutting structures identified within the highly endowed Great Fingall Dolerite.
- Includes the **Riptide Prospect**, where historical drilling intersected:
 - o 4m @ 0.6g/t gold from 32-36 in LAC802; and
 - o 28m @ 0.4g/t gold from 143m in LKD001

Next Steps

- Continue preparations for E79 Gold's initial 10,000m aircore and RC drill program:
 - o Statutory approvals (Program of Work) approved
 - o Initial drill holes pegged
 - o Discussions with landowner and earthworks contractors well underway
- Undertake heritage survey activities:
 - o Heritage Survey request submitted
- Progression of pending tenement applications over key targets:
 - o Key prospects Ada and Chloe sit on tenement applications that can now be granted with the signing of the Heritage Agreement
- Exploration Targeting:
 - o Historical magnetic data has been acquired and reprocessed

³ Refer to E79 Gold Mines Limited ASX Announcement 3 October 2025

- o Recently acquired gravity data has been reprocessed
- o Multiple new areas for immediate exploration have been identified



⁴ For Ramelius Resources endowment refer to Resources and Reserve Statement 1 October 2025 and Ramelius website for past production. For Westgold Resources endowment refer to 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves statement 3 September 2025 and Westgold Website for past production at Big Bell, Great Fingall, and Cuddingwarra. Past production from Tuckabianna and Comet from mindat.org database.



Our motto: Money in the ground.

This announcement has been approved for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

For more information, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: E79) or the Company's website at **www.e79gold.com.au**

Yours sincerely,

Ned Summerhayes

Chief Executive Officer

For more information please contact

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ned Summerhayes, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Summerhayes is a full-time employee, a shareholder and an option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Summerhayes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information: The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

ABOUT E79 GOLD

E79 Gold's Projects (Figure 3) comprise ~2,403km² of highly prospective ground, including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb⁵ and is prospective for copper, gold and diamonds, and within the Laverton Tectonic Zone and Murchison Goldfields, that are both endowed with >30 million ounces of gold and located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Jungar Flats project is subject to an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Scorpion Minerals⁶ allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Cue Gold Project, Laverton South Gold Project and explore the Mountain Home Project.

E79 Gold holds a 90% interest in Cue Metals Pty Ltd that holds the Cue Gold Project. The Cue Gold Project is located in the highly prospective Murchison Gold Province, Western Australia. The Cue Gold Project covers an area of approximately 65 km² in the Day Dawn Goldfield and is situated immediately south of Westgold's renowned Great Fingall Gold Mine.

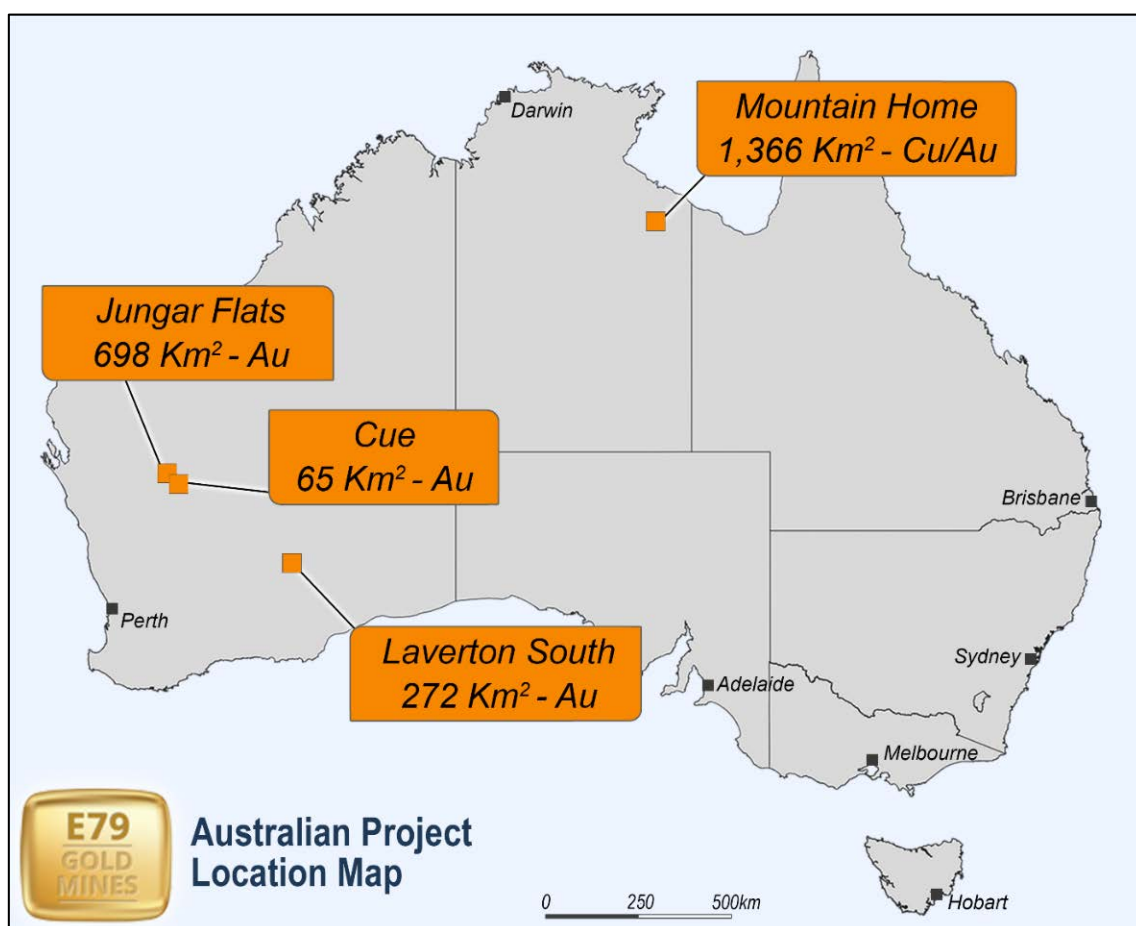


Figure 3: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects.

⁵ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

⁶ See ASX Announcement 14 February 2025

Table 2: JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	• This table 1 refers to drillhole information from ASX announcements on 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025 by E79 Gold Mines Limited, which in turn are from WAMEX reports A56950 , A55885 A52860, A46034, A39671, A46034, A49539, A52860, A56950, A69650, A73191, A99820, and A118797. • A56950 sampling in 1998 was completed by Wirralie Gold Mines Pty Ltd. No QAQC assays were reported. Samples were split from 1m drilled intervals and composited to 2m assay samples and placed in calico bags. • A52860 Aircore drilling and sampling in 1996 was completed by Castle Hill Resources. QAQC consisted of standards inserted into the sampling stream. Samples were composited from 1m drilled intervals into 3m composites using a PVC Spear. • A55885 Sampling in 1998 was completed by Normandy Exploration Limited. Samples were collected as 4m composites from 1m drilled intervals and placed in calico bags. No QAQC assays were reported • A46034 Sampled in 1995, by Hill 50 Gold Mine. Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill spoils. • A39671 sampling in 1993 was completed by Hill 50 Gold Mine NL. • A46034 Sampled in 1995, by Hill 50 Gold Mine. Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill spoils. • A49539 sampling in 1996 was completed by Hill 50 Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mines Pty Ltd. No QAQC assays were reported. Samples were split from 1m drilled intervals and composited to 2m assay samples and placed in calico bags. • A52860 Aircore drilling and sampling in 1996 was completed by Castle Hill Resources. QAQC consisted of standards inserted into the sampling stream. Samples were composited from 1m drilled intervals into 3m composites using a PVC Spear. • A56950 sampling in 1998 was completed by Wirralie Gold Mines Pty Ltd. No QAQC assays were reported. Samples were split from 1m drilled intervals and composited to 2m assay samples and placed in calico bags. • A69650 sampling was completed in 2004 from aircore drilling. Samples collected from a cyclone. • A73191 samples were completed in 2006 by Mt Magnet Gold on aircore drilling. • A99820 Metals X Group, in 2013, reviews historic work done at the Transformer project by RAB and aircore drilling. • A118797 by Westgold, in 2018, reviews historic drilling on the project in 1996.
Drilling techniques	• <i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	• A56950 RC drilling using 117mm bit • A52860 AC drilling using 85mm bit • A55885 AC drilling using 6WD aircore rig. • A46034 – information not in report • A46034 – information not in report • A49539 aircore drilling – no information in report • A52860 AC drilling using 85mm bit • A56950 RAB/AC drilling using 117mm bit with a SD350 rig with 600cfm/250psi by Challenge Drilling. • A69650 AC drilling. No information in report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- A73191 AC drilling. No information in report - A99820 AC and RAB drilling were reviewed in this report, but technical aspects were not described. - A118797 refers to RAB and AC drilling completed in 1996
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not recorded
<i>Logging</i>	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- A56950 2m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. - A52860 Samples were dried, milled to ~1mm, then pulverized to 75 microns - A55885 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. - A46034 Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill spoils. - A49539 2m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. - A46034 Samples collected as 2m composites from 1m drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spoils. • A49539 samples collected as 2m composites. Sample preparation included drying, jaw crush and fine pulverise • A52860 Samples were dried, milled to ~1mm, then pulverized to 75 microns • A56950 2m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. • A69650 samples were taken as 4m composites from 1m sample piles taken from the cyclone. • A73191 samples taken as 4m composites with 1m re-splits taken over anomalous zones • A99820 samples described were taken as 4m composites with selected 1m samples. Sample preparation is CP-431 and SP122 at ALS laboratories. • A181797 refers to 1996 drilling that used 4m composites. • These sampling regimes are considered appropriate for exploration drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• A56950 The assay methods used were method P625, a 25g Aqua Regia digest with AAS determination and detection limit of Au 0.02ppm for gold, and method A625 from the solution used for P625 with AAS determination and detection limit of 20ppm for arsenic. • QAQC samples were not reported • A52860 A 300–400g portion is used for testing • Aqua Regia (GG335 Au 0.01) 50g sample, acid digestion, flame AAS finish • A52860 QAQC standard sample values were reported • A55885 Gold was analysed to a 1ppb detection limit using graphite furnace AAS (Code GG334m). QAQC samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were not reported • A46034. Gold and Arsenic were analysed by an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish at Analabs in Perth. • A49539 The assay methods used were a 30g Aqua Regia digest with AAS determination, at Analabs in Perth, with some samples being assayed by Analabs in Mount Magnet using a 50g Fire assay with an AAS determination. • A46034. Gold and Arsenic were analysed by an aqua regia digest and an AAS finish at Analabs in Perth. • A52860 A 300–400g portion is used for testing • Aqua Regia (GG335 Au 0.01) 50g sample, acid digestion, flame AAS finish, QAQC standard sample values were reported • A56950 The assay methods used were method P625, a 25g Aqua Regia digest with AAS determination and detection limit of Au 0.02ppm for gold, and method A625 from the solution used for P625 with AAS determination and detection limit of 20ppm for arsenic. QAQC samples were not reported • A69650 samples were analysed by ALS using a mixture of Aqua Regia (50g sample) with AAS finish and Fire Assay (50g sample) with AAS finish • A73191 analysed by Fire assay with AAS finish (0.01 g/t Au lower detection limit) • A99820 samples described were assayed by Fire Assay (50g sample) by ALS. Assay code is Au-AA26. • A118797 assay methods are not accurately described but likely to be similar to those from report A56950 described above, based on similar Hole IDs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists • Data is logged onto paper sheets and added to an external database
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Gridding was used to peg out drill holes
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• A56950 Drill spacing was generally 100m line spacing and 40m hole spacing. • A52860 Drill spacing was generally 100m hole spacing along station tracks • A55885 Drill spacing was on an irregular generally 50-100m line spacing and 25-50m hole spacing. • A46034 drilling was generally on east west lines, with 200m hole spacing and 800m lines spacing common on first pass drill programs. • A39671 drill spacing was ~100m apart. • A46034 drilling was generally on east west lines, with 200m hole spacing and 800m lines spacing common on first pass drill programs. • A49539 Drill spacing was generally 50m line spacing and 20m hole spacing at Chloe and 100m line spacing and 20m hole spacing at Ada. • A52860 Drill spacing was generally 100m hole spacing along station tracks • A56950 was drilled on east west lines on an irregular distribution • A69650 was generally drilled on east west lines with drill spacing between 100-150m. One line was drilled on a ~35 degree angle with 100m drill spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- A73191 was drilled as generally east west lines on approximately 80m drill spacing. - A99820 was drilled on east west lines on 80m spacing with infill drilling on 40m and 20m centres. Line spacing was 200m with selected 100m and 50m infill lines. - A118797 was drilled on two orientations, an east-west drill program with 50m hole spacing and 25m infill spacing, on ~150m spaced drill lines. A second program was drilled on a south-east to north-west drill lines with 80m hole spacing on 400m drill lines. - This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not considered suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	- Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units. - There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory using a third-party contractor.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint</i>	Drilling is located on tenement applications P 21/825, P 21/826, P 21/827, P 21/828, P 21/829, P 21/830, P 21/831 and tenements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	E 21/183, P 21/762, P 21/763, P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770 - P 21/825, P 21/826, P 21/827, P 21/828, P 21/829, P 21/830, P 21/831 are under application by Cue Metals. - E 21/183, P 21/762, P 21/763, P 21/767, P 21/768, P 21/770 are live and under option by Cue Metals. - E21/183 is granted and expires in 2026 and is renewable for a further 2 years. - P21/767 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/768 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/762 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/763 is granted and expires in 2028 - P21/770 is granted and expires in 2028 - All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Cue-Day Dawn area has been mined sporadically since 1892, with mining concentrated mainly on cross cutting structures though the Great Fingal Dolerite (GFD). Systematic exploration of the area began in the 1970's, with geophysics delineating the GFD by Australian Consolidated Minerals which included mapping, costeaning, and RAB drilling. Numerous companies, including; Renison Limited (1991-1994), PosGold Limited (1993-1994), and Normandy Exploration (1994-1997). These companies undertook various early stage aircore and RAB drilling programs with minor follow up RC and diamond drill holes.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The project area covers a sequence of mafic units comprising mainly dolerites and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		basalts. The Great Fingall Dolerite Sill (GFD) is a major geological feature in the project area, which has intruded into a basaltic greenstone sequence (The Meekatharra formation). Gold is found in the dolerite and the surrounding greenstone.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See Tables and figures in the respective ASX announcements on 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant intercepts are those > 0.5 g/t Au except LKD001 which is > 0.02 g/t Au
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See maps in the respective ASX announcements on 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	See tables in the respective ASX announcements on 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Relevant geological observations are included in the respective ASX announcements on 3 October 2025 and 26 November 2025
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Drill programs will occur over the project.